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ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Considers Mideast Talks By European, Asian Allies

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering organizing a Middle East peace conference of allies in Europe and Asia as a compromise to meet contradictory concerns of Israel and Jordan. Officials here stressed Tuesday that the idea was far from complete but added that there had been some discussions about it with allies.

Described by an official as "a good guy" conference, its purpose would be to provide King Hussein of Jordan with the international "umbrella" he insists he needs for a Jordan-Palestinian delegation to negotiate directly with Israel.

And this could be done by a conference of allies without inviting the Soviet Union to participate, as King Hussein wants.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel outlined Monday a five-point plan as an alternative.

He and other Israelis have made it clear that they strongly oppose Middle East peace talks that would include the Soviet Union.

The United States shares Israel's unwillingness to have the Soviet Union present, even though in 1973, after the Arab-Israeli war that year, the United States and the Soviet Union co-chaired a peace conference in Geneva.

Officials said that many ideas were being discussed, including one in which the United Nations Security Council would give its blessing to direct negotiations.

But the officials acknowledged that the Soviet Union would undoubtedly veto such an approach.

Syria Is Seen As Stymied In Lebanon

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — Syria's efforts to impose its own order on Lebanon have bogged down in that country's intractable feuds, according to diplomats and to Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian sources here and in Beirut.

There is little prospect, these sources say, that President Hafez al-Assad will send Syrian troops into Beirut anytime soon to put an end to the fighting, the latest in a decade of civil war.

And negotiations conducted by First Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam and various factions have been suspended.

The Lebanese Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, had been attempting to mediate an end to the most serious of the current clashes, the war between Shiite fighters and Palestinian guerrillas holed up in refugee settlements on Beirut's southern fringe, but he has not been seen here for days. Nabiha Berri, head of the Shiite Amal militia, who was supposed to meet with Mr. Khaddam last week, has yet to show up.

The breakdown in these negotiations is clear-cut: The Shiites want the Palestinians to surrender all their weapons; the Palestinians, fearful that they would be slaughtered, refuse.

The Syrian-sponsored negotiations have centered on the following three issues:

- The three-week battle for the Palestinian refugee settlements of Sabra, Chatila and Borg Barajini, pitting the Syrian-aligned Shiites against the Palestinians, including some guerrillas from Syrian-backed factions.

- The situation in Jezzine, a Christian mountain town in south Lebanon, which is surrounded by Moslem militias and defended by the South Lebanese Army, the Christian-led militia that Israel hopes will police the southern "security zone" it has established in that area.

- The overall, fundamental question of political change and control in Lebanon, which has been at the heart of the last 10 years of fighting. Inevitably, this will mean that the embattled Christian minority must give up some of the power and privilege it has fought to keep.

Hope for a solution grew in Lebanon when President Amin Gemayel came to Damascus for talks in May. Diplomats said that those talks were believed to have included as much as 12 hours of private sessions with Mr. Assad.

"But the summit has not produced anything on a political or security solution," said a Palestinian source, using the word security in the Lebanese sense, as a euphemism for the fighting.

An indication of the intractability of the situation was the complete lack of information, or even speculation about the Gemayel-Assad meetings in the Beirut newspapers, which span most political positions.

"I have never seen in 20 years such a blackout in the Lebanon," a Western diplomat said.

Syrian officials have been telling diplomatic visitors in recent days

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

advanced the prospects for Middle East peace.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, and Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, pressed Mr. Shultz about the administration's plans to sell Jordan an advanced fighter plane, such as the F-20, and two anti-aircraft systems. Seventy senators have signed a resolution opposing such sales before Jordan begins peace talks with Israel.

King Hussein has said that the first step should be a meeting between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian group to decide on details.

The United States has said it would be willing to take part in such talks provided that none of the Palestinians were members of the Palestine Liberation Organization and that the meeting would enhance chances for direct negotiations.

King Hussein and the PLO have said such a meeting should be followed by a conference to which the five permanent members of the Security Council would be invited, along with Middle Eastern nations.

The Jordanian monarch has said it would be better to have the Soviet Union take part in negotiations, rather than having it trying to sabotage the talks from the outside.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz went to the Senate Tuesday morning for a closed-door discussion of the Middle East with Republican leaders. According to several participants, he repeated the administration's view that King Hussein's visit to Washington had

along with Middle Eastern nations.

The European Economic Community, in the next few days, will decide on the request by the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for a meeting," Mr. Dumas said during a debate on foreign affairs.

"Everybody knows that the Palestinian question is at the heart of the Lebanese drama," he said.

"France, in its quality as a member of the UN Security Council, has been asked to receive this delegation."

■ **U.S. House Backs Israel Aid**

The U.S. House of Representatives approved Tuesday \$1.5 billion in emergency aid for Israel after rejecting an attempt to delete \$500 million for Egypt. The Associated Press said in a dispatch from Washington.

Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted in the May 1981 shooting,

also said that Bulgarian officials in Rome had sought to enlist him in

Rome to assassinate President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, former Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta, and Lech Walesa, the Polish labor leader.

He made his comments Wednesday as he testified for the fifth day in the trial of three Bulgarians and four Turks charged with complicity in a plot to kill the pope. Only one Bulgarian and two of the Turkish defendants are in custody in Italy. The others are being tried in absentia.

Mr. Agca discussed the alleged

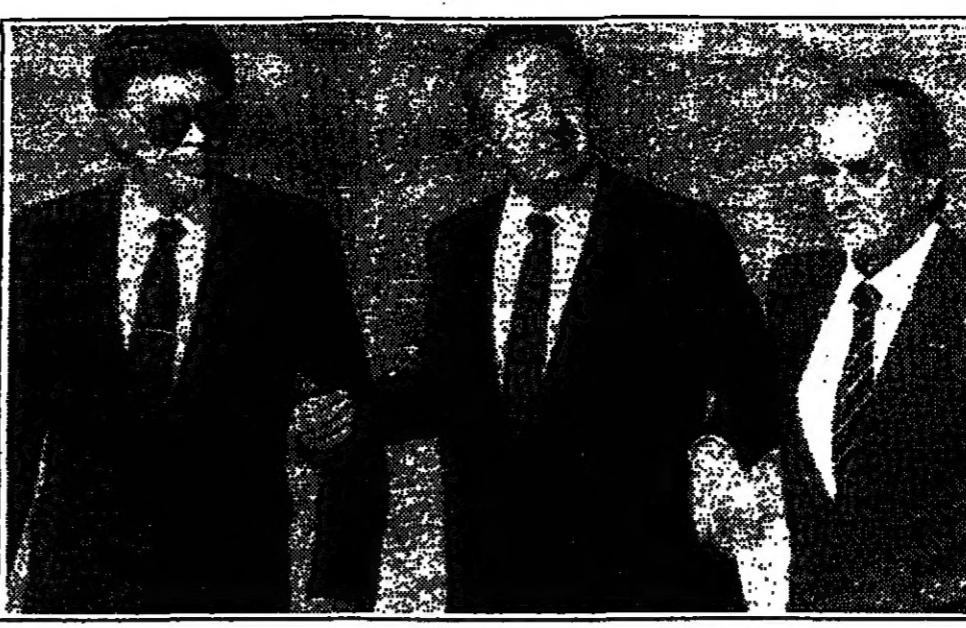
plans to assassinate President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, former Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta, and Lech Walesa, the Polish labor leader.

"We talked about a possible attack the Soviets wanted carried out," he said, "against Radio Free Europe in Munich, Bavaria."

A bomb exploded in the station's headquarters in February 1981, injuring eight persons.

It was the first time in more than three years of testimony that Mr. Agca has mentioned the bombing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal, center, welcomed his Spanish counterpart, Felipe González, left, and Spain's foreign minister, Fernando Morán, to Lisbon.

Russians Linked to Radio Bomb Plot Agca Says Turks Were Enlisted to Attack Radio Free Europe

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — The Turkish gunman who shot Pope John Paul II testified Wednesday that the Soviet Union had commissioned rightist Turkish terrorists to blow up the Radio Free Europe station in Munich that broadcasts to Soviet bloc countries.

Mehmet Ali Agca, who was convicted in the May 1981 shooting,

also said that Bulgarian officials in

Rome had sought to enlist him in

Rome to assassinate President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, former Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta, and Lech Walesa, the Polish labor leader.

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Mr. Agca discussed the alleged

Soviet plans to attack the radio station as he described a meeting with other Turkish extremists in Milan in December 1980.

"We talked about a possible attack the Soviets wanted carried out," he said, "against Radio Free Europe in Munich, Bavaria."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Experts Say Letters Show Mengele Tie

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — Police handwriting experts said Wednesday that they had found "15 points of similarity" in notes seized from a house where Dr. Josef Mengele had allegedly lived and in what has been described as his application in Nazi Germany to join the SS.

"The texts were written by the same person but at different periods," said Decio Mota, an investigator for the Criminal Research Institute in Minas Gerais State.

A copy of the SS document had been supplied by Josef Nitschauer, a survivor of the Auschwitz death camp who now lives in Minas Gerais, Mr. Mota said.

Dr. Mengele, known as Auschwitz as the "Angel of Death," is accused of sending 400,000 Jews to their deaths during the time he was at the Auschwitz camp toward the end of World War II.

One of the passengers said that the hijackers were armed with Kalashnikov rifles but that there had been no shooting aboard the plane.

In Wednesday's incident in Cyprus, passengers fled the Middle East Airlines Boeing 707 as it taxied to a stop.

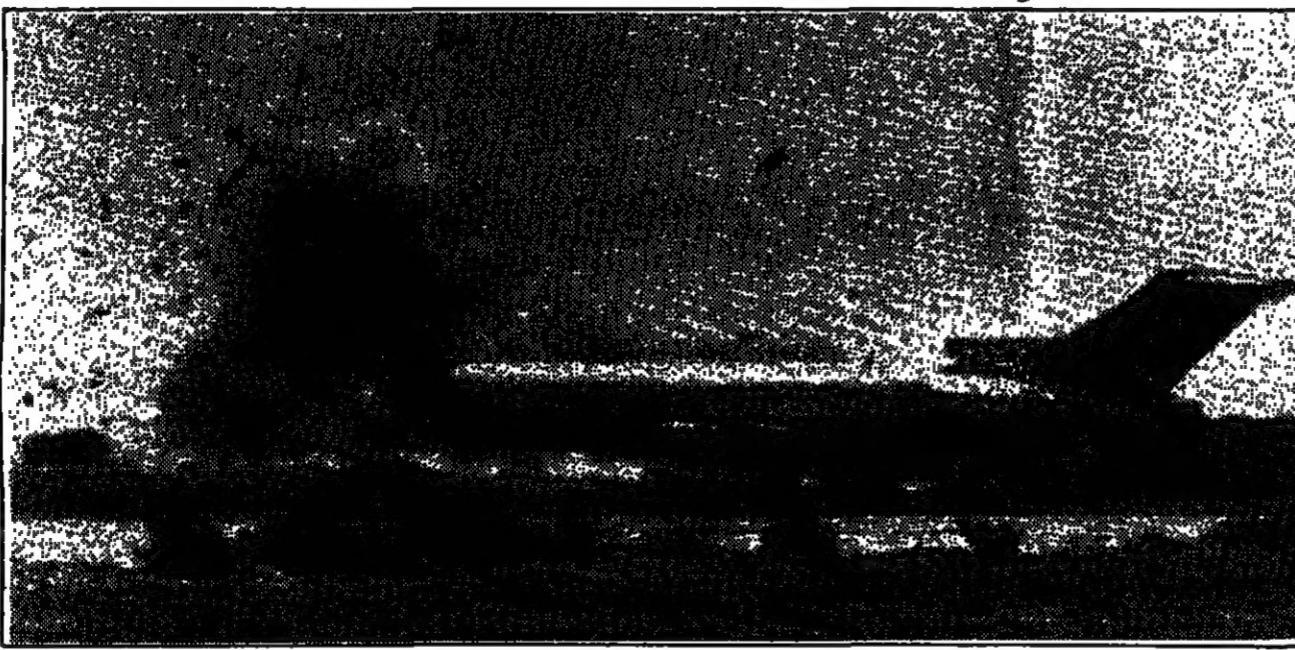
The hijacker told passengers that he was a Palestinian and that he had seized the Lebanese jet in retaliation for the hijacking and blowing up of the Jordanian airliner in Beirut.

Police are trying to determine whether a man who drowned six years ago on a Brazilian beach was Dr. Mengele, as his son, Rolf Mengele, said Tuesday in West Germany.

Romeo Tuma, head of the federal police in São Paulo and chief investigator in the Mengele case, said Tuesday the SS document that Mr. Nitschauer had provided was a copy of the original, which the U.S. government lent to Brazil to aid in the search.

Mr. Mota said the points of similitude

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)



The Associated Press

Hijackers of a Jordanian jetliner blew up the Boeing 727 in Beirut on Wednesday after releasing the passengers.

Beirut Hijackers Free Passengers, Blow Up Plane

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The group that hijacked a Jordanian airliner here Tuesday released 66 passengers and crew members on Wednesday and then blew up the plane, but the fate of eight Jordanian security agents aboard the aircraft remained in question.

The man later left the plane in the company of police. It was unclear whether he surrendered or was overpowered by security men.

On the master of the Jordanian air marshals, Munib Tonkan, vice president of Alia, said in Amman: "Our manager says he has them. They're in good health."

Security sources said that the eight marshals were taken off the Boeing 727 before dawn "for questioning" by members of the Shiite militia, Amal. The sources said the Shiites were holding the men at a Beirut stronghold and would free them later.

The hijackers, identified by Mr. Sultan as Amal militiamen, were demanding that all Palestinian guerrillas leave Beirut for Tunisia, where the Palestine Liberation Organization now has its headquarters. Various reports put the number of hijackers at four and six.

The plane was hijacked Tuesday in Beirut. It stopped in Cyprus, where it was held for 12 hours.

It then flew to the Jordanian capital, where it was held for another 12 hours.

After the passengers were released, the plane was blown up.

Two Jordanian security agents were killed in the explosion, and 10 others were injured.

One of the agents was taken to a hospital in Beirut, where he died.

The other agent was taken to a hospital in Jordan, where he died.

The Jordanian government has issued a statement condemning the hijacking and the bombing of the plane.

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Unwise Plans in France

Opposition politicians make alarming noises. If Britain's Labor Party gains power a couple of years hence, it promises strict controls on imports, starting with cars — about the last thing the economy needs. More immediately worrying are revelations emanating from the French right, whose leaders hope to regain power early next year.

Economic conditions in France are less than brilliant; inflation, unemployment and the foreign debt level are disturbing. But the policies being discussed by the opposition could jeopardize what progress toward economic balance the Socialists have achieved since acknowledging their initial errors.

Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac — whose supporters are currently better organized than those of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing or those of former Prime Minister Raymond Barre — promises a dash for freedom from austerity, with a tax cut equivalent to 1 percent of France's GNP and a similar cut in public spending. The program, clearly inspired by Reaganomics, is portrayed as a return to the spirit of de Gaulle. But it could be as dangerous as the policies President François Mitterrand espoused when he came to power in 1981.

France's budget deficit is already too large. The idea that a tax cut of this size could be accompanied by an equivalent spending cut is dangerously optimistic. This is particularly so in the splintered parliament likely to be elected under the coming system of proportional representation, in which party loyalties will be weakened and more wheeling and dealing will be the order of the day. From inside the right, Mr. Barre has already condemned the Chirac package. But Mr. Barre will not be in the government

so long as there is a Socialist president — which looks likely to be the case until 1988.

Some other French conservative proposals are more promising. An important part of the economy would be denationalized. (It would have to be done cautiously, because abrupt privatization could congest the narrow financial market.) Industry would be deregulated, in particular by reducing controls on labor. Foreign exchange controls that still restrict the flow of capital into and out of the country would be lifted — but this is where one comes back to the weaknesses of the Chirac program.

To combine an inflationary budget policy with the lifting of exchange controls risks engendering a new outflow of capital, with a return to the series of devaluations that marred the early Mitterrand years. The answer is not to delay the decontrolling but to adopt a better thought-out budget policy. Justifying the Chirac proposals by reference to Ronald Reagan or Charles de Gaulle is naive. Mr. Reagan's 1981 tax cut is still exerting a boomerang effect on the U.S. economy, and the French economy is less able than America's to stand up to adverse repercussions abroad. As for de Gaulle, he did not begin by a dash for growth, but by an austerity program that undermined the policy his predecessors had put in place.

European unity and the Western alliance depend importantly on France's economic strength. Compared to West Germany, France's inflation rate is nearly three times as great and its external finances are incomparably weaker. The Chirac stance would aggravate both, with ill effects for France, Europe and the Atlantic alliance.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Healthy Vote in Italy

The *scala mobile* has been, until recently, as firmly embedded in the Italian economy as arias are in opera. The "moving staircase" is an automatic increase in wages to compensate for increases in the cost of living. As is often the case with indexation, the particular formula used tends to become unduly generous, and its application a year or so after the inflation has occurred tends to cause further inflation. Yet indexation usually remains politically popular. How many voters are willing to give up something that protects them against (or puts them just a little ahead of) inflation?

The answer, from some 33 million Italians who voted Sunday and Monday, is heartening: a solid majority. Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and his five-party government had the courage last year to cut 4 percent off the "moving staircase." The Communists, usually the second largest party and the 1984 European elections the largest, responded by forcing a referendum to restore the 4 percent. They had little support; of Italy's other parties, only the neo-Fascists followed their lead. But their hope obviously was that the ordinary people of Italy would vote their pocketbooks.

To some extent they did: the approximately 46 percent who voted "yes" exceeded the percentage of those who have voted for the two

extreme parties in Italian elections. But the more important fact is that an unambiguous majority voted "no." The Communists, once about as politically attractive an issue as they could hope to find, nonetheless lost.

And Mr. Craxi won. He had threatened to resign immediately if his side lost, and that might have been an even greater loss than the point-or-so rise in inflation that a restored *scala mobile* would have caused. Mr. Craxi's government is one of the longest-lasting in postwar Italian politics, and has courageously tackled many of the country's major problems. Everyone in the coalition has held everyone else's hands firmly as they all jumped together, cutting industrial subsidies, scaling back social benefits and attacking indexation. The Italian government now has major achievements to its credit. It has controlled terrorism while respecting civil liberties; it has produced economic growth while lowering inflation; it has maintained its commitments to the Western alliance. Italy has proved to be one of the most stable of Western democracies. Its voters' rejection of the Communists' *scala mobile* referendum is welcome evidence that the voters are willing to endure some pain in the struggle bring inflation under control.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Religious Inhumanism?

An amendment slid quietly into the Education for Economic Security Act last year. It prohibits the use of federal funds for "any course of instruction the substance of which is secular humanism." And a 1978 Hatch amendment requiring schools to obtain parental permission before giving pupils psychological tests was broadened to the point of vagueness at the urging of groups led by Phyllis Schlafly. Again the aim was to ban secular humanism.

Just what is secular humanism? According to our dictionary, secular means "of or relating to worldly things as distinguished from things relating to church and religion." Humanism means "any system of thought or action based on the nature, dignity, interests and ideals of man." Put them together and you get — well, we don't quite know, but it doesn't sound like something to keep away from kids.

Oh, but it is, say organizations like the Moral Majority, Christian Voice and Pro-Family Forum. They say secular humanism is anti-God, anti-American and anti-family. The precise definitions are up to the individual.

In Hillsboro, Missouri, a parents' group, fearing secular humanism, objected to the showing in school of the movie "Romeo and Juliet." In Cobb County, Georgia, the school superintendent circulated a memorandum to teachers restricting classroom discussion on

"I think about what I'm doing twice," a Texas teacher once told The New York Times. "Is there anything controversial in this lesson plan? If there is, I won't use it. I won't use things where a kid has to make a judgment." Parents who put their trust in America's public schools may now find great holes in the education they provide, thanks to other parents waving the club called secular humanism.

Since definitions are so subjective, we would like to suggest our own. Let secular humanists be people who believe that ignorance is the poorest armor. That keeping a careful eye on education ought not to mean rewriting history or expurgating science. That religious beliefs should not be forced on public schools.

No educator would have anything to fear from secular humanists like that. Fortunately, they far outnumber their antagonists.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR JUNE 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Editor Made to Eat His Words

RUSSELLVILLE, Alabama — Mr. R.L. Page, Jr., of Red Bay, this county, has entered suit in the Circuit Court of Clark county, Mississippi, for \$10,000 against C.W. Wier and other citizens of Quitman, Mississippi, who, he says, several days ago attacked him in the office of the *Quitman "Globe"* of which at that time he was editor and part owner. The young people of Quitman had a dance, and the next issue of the "Globe" contained a scathing denunciation of those who participated. Wier, with others, went to the office of the "Globe," where they found Page, who was made to chew the paper upon which the attack was printed and forced to swallow it. He was then warned to leave the town, which he did.

1935: Bolivia and Paraguay End War

BUENOS AIRES — Three years of war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the "green hell" of the Gran Chaco will end [on June 14]. The truce is to be followed by an armistice and peace negotiations. The armies are to be demobilized within ninety days, and the military effectiveness of each nation will be reduced to 5,000 men. Provisions of the agreement include: a peace conference to ratify the agreements; solution of problems regarding the security of armistice conditions; promotion of negotiations of differences by Bolivia and Paraguay, it being understood that The Hague Court shall be arbitrated if direct negotiations fail; and designation of an international commission to fix responsibilities in the war.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Associate Editor



California investigators examining debris for human bone fragments.

California Police Suspect 2 of Torture, Deaths of 20 at Remote Mountain Site

The Associated Press

WEST POINT, California — The authorities say they believe that two men, one of them a survivalist who killed himself while in police custody, may have been involved in the sexual torture and death of at least 20 persons at a remote mountain cabin.

The remains of at least four persons have been found on the site, the police said. The Calaveras County sheriff, Claud Ballard, said the authorities have evidence indicating that the remains of more than 20 persons may have been burned and buried nearby.

"I hope they're not there," he said, "but I have evidence to believe that they are."

Leonard T. Lake, 39, killed himself by swallowing a cyanide capsule last week while he was in police custody in San Francisco. He was arrested after the police found that he had been driving a car belonging to a man missing since November.

Mr. Lake's friend, Charles Ng, 24, the subject of a nationwide manhunt, was named Tuesday in a federal warrant. He is wanted on a charge of unlawful flight to avoid prosecution and on local warrants listing charges of kidnapping, false

imprisonment and burglary, the authorities said.

The police say they believe that the two men may be connected to the disappearances of at least 25 persons, including Mr. Lake's brother, Donald, a group of neighbors and a family of five who vanished from a nearby camping ground.

Investigators have found five bags of human bones, sexually explicit photographs, videotapes of sexual torture involving Mr. Lake, Mr. Ng and women, charred handbags and jewelry at the site near Wilseyville, 150 miles (about 240 kilometers) east of San Francisco.

Still, colleagues of the two chairman say their "compatible chemis-

Spellers Contend in Tears and Laughter

By Betty Cuniberti
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Velma Dekhi, a seventh-grader from San Diego, clutched a tear-soaked tissue as she remembered the dreaded agronome.

"I've never heard of the word," she said, her head hanging low, tears welling in her eyes. "I studied 'Words of the Champions'."

But study is no longer enough at the National Spelling Bee, which has gone big-time with coaches, years of preparation and, this time, a winner whose victory suggested that previous National Spelling Bee experience is a key factor.

The winner, Bahi Natarajan, was one of four contestants competing in the National Spelling Bee for the third time. Three of those third-timers made the final 10 this year.

The competition has turned into something of a cerebral Olympics in the 60 years since nine kids spelled against each other in the first National Bee in 1925.

In last week's competition, 168 spellers from 45 states, Mexico, Guam and the Virgin Islands tackled 719 words in a competition that lasted two full days — all record numbers for the Bee, sponsored by the Scripps-Howard newspaper company.

"I don't think the smartest one wins, I think the luckiest one wins," said Velma's mother, Khairiya Dekhi, who looked more exasperated than her daughter after the fourth-round misspell.

"I'm exhausted," Mrs. Dekhi said. "I've been helping her learn the words, and I've hardly left the house the last month and a half."

When it was all done, Bahi Natarajan, 13, of Bellbrook, Illinois, earned the trophy, the \$1,000 prize and television talk show invitations by first spelling "farrago," missed by the second-place finisher, Kate Lingley of Maine, and then spelling "mitten."

He was instantly mobbed by reporters in a scene that rivaled any in the White House or the U.S. Capitol.

The speller, aged 9 to 14, had won regional bees and were sponsored by local newspapers to come to Washington, where they fell victim to works like "uxorious," "balalaika," "satrapy" and "mansue."

"Syllepsis" sent one three-time competitor off the stage in tears. On came diseases, drugs, cooking terms, Yiddish, French and Japanese words and slang terms like "grungy" — no word was too weird.

At times it seemed almost cruel. Kid after kid — their braces gleaming, huge eyeglasses glistening — marched to the microphone in front of hundreds of spectators, dozens of reporters and a panel of judges with earphones plugged into an audio and taping system; all them essentially waiting for 167 kids to hear the bell ("Wrong!")

and be escorted off stage by a Bee staff member offering an enthusiastic embrace or handshake.

From the stage, losers were led to a recovery room, where they could find soft drinks, potato chips and privacy. It came to be known as the "crying room."

"Some cry, some are relieved, and some of them run into their friends and start laughing," said one staff member who had been inside.

To ward off a loss, the 101 girls and 67 boys not only brought parents — some of whom drilled their children on spelling lists in the Capital Hilton Hotel hallways — but others clutched stuffed animals, a lucky pine cone or a good-luck marble, looking particularly child-like as they approached such towering adult foes as "mammoth" and "agniapple."

Another speller expressed shock and indignation when the official offered "leisure" to her.

"What!!!!!" she gasped in disbelief.

Interminably, the spellers rolled their eyes, stared at the ceiling and tried envisioning words by tracing them on their palms with a finger. They asked for definitions, root language, alternate pronunciations and use of the word in a sentence. And then, some of them would ponder the word some more.

After a particularly surprising correct spelling, some girls would exchange hugs or the boys would

'Chemistry' of 2 Lawmakers Is a Key to U.S. Budget Talks

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They are Capitol Hill's newest political odd couple: the outgoing, suave, self-confident black clergyman from Philadelphia, and the intense, rumpled and often fretful son of an Italian-born grocer from Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Except for the shared misery they face as chief negotiators of a complicated and politically tricky compromise to reduce the deficit, there is little to suggest a bond between Representative William H. Gray 3d, a Democrat, and Senator Pete V. Domenici, a Republican, chairmen of the two chambers' budget committees.

Mr. Domenici, a Westerner from a small state who is as liberal as Mr. Gray is conservative, has headed the Senate's budget panel since the Republicans took control of the chamber four years ago. He has carefully balanced the often-conflicting demands of the White House and his Republican colleagues.

Mr. Gray, an Easterner from a big state who is as liberal as Mr. Domenici is conservative, took over as head of the House budget panel a few months ago, earning high marks among Democratic colleagues for his fledgling efforts to build a consensus within the party.

These differences might seem to portend rough going for the House-Senate budget conference now in progress.

Both the Senate and House budgets project savings of \$36 billion in fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1. The Senate version does it with deeper cuts in domestic spending, including a one-year freeze on increases in Social Security benefits, while the House plan restricts military spending more.

Still, colleagues of the two chairmen say their "compatible chemis-

try" may help the negotiations succeed.

Two years ago, when House-Senate negotiations were near collapse in a dispute over spending on job programs, Mr. Gray and Mr. Domenici got together in a back room over a couple of beers and a pack of cigarettes and agreed on a deal that broke the impasse.

A few months later, Mr. Domenici was hospitalized during negotiations involving transportation appropriations, including a New Mexico road project that the senator, facing re-election the following year, wanted to deliver to the home folks.

A Domenici aide approached Mr. Gray, who was a House conferee on the measure. Mr. Gray came to the rescue, helping to assure the program's inclusion in the bill.

With this background, several members from both houses have suggested that Mr. Gray and Mr. Domenici could resolve their disputes on the deficit with relative ease if left to their own resources.

But each has powerful clients: for Mr. Domenici, the White House; and for Mr. Gray, the House's Democratic majority and leadership.

Nonetheless, House and Senate sources hold out hope for compromise, partly, they say, because of Mr. Gray as the new factor in the equation.

Senate Republicans are wary but hopeful.

"Bill Gray could charm a rattle off a rattlesnake," said a Domenici aide.

"House Democrats, who have both won and lost in dealing with the persistent Mr. Domenici, are quick, in turn, to praise the New Mexico senator.

"He's formidable in defending the indefensible," said Representative Thomas J. Downey of New York, in what was apparently meant as high praise.

But Mr. Downey contended that Mr. Gray, despite his relative lack of experience, would be "more than a match for Domenici," an argument frequently made by other House Democrats.

"Domenici's going to have his hands full," said Representative Butler Derrick of South Carolina. "If he doesn't watch out, he'll wind up agreeing with Bill Gray without even knowing it."

■ Hope for Compromise

Mr. Domenici hinted Wednesday that the House and Senate budget negotiations might be able to reach a compromise on military spending. United Press International reported.

Letter Sent to 'Mrs. Elisabeth Regina' Erroneously Duns Queen for Tractor

Agence France-Presse

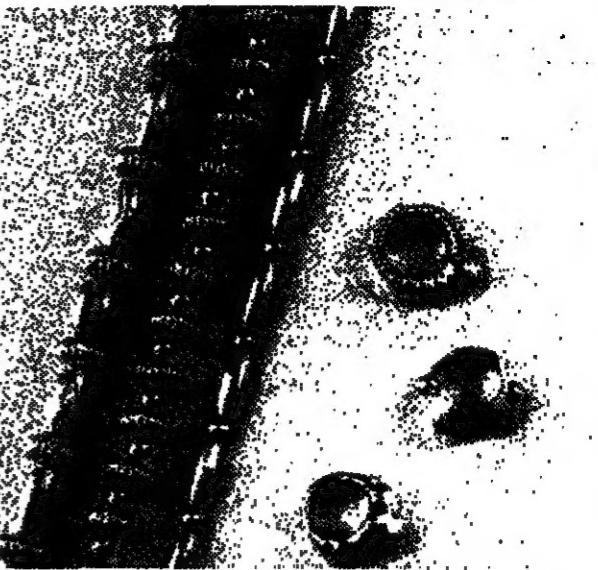
LONDON — Queen Elizabeth II received a letter from a credit company warning that she was in arrears in paying for a tractor for her Windsor farm, the Daily Mirror reported Wednesday.

Addressed to "Mrs. Elisabeth Regina" at Buckingham Palace, the letter said that she was overdue in remitting \$4,094 pounds (\$5,158) and included the routine warning that "unless due payment is made, steps will be taken."

The letter was returned to the credit company four days later with a handwritten notation on the envelope, "Not known at this address."

Geoff Snell, manager of the credit company, said: "It is all due to a computer error. Our dealer did receive the money on time."

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.

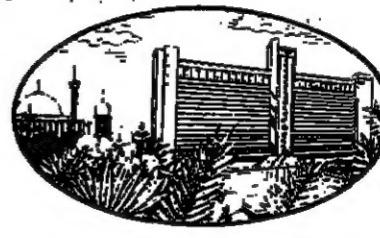


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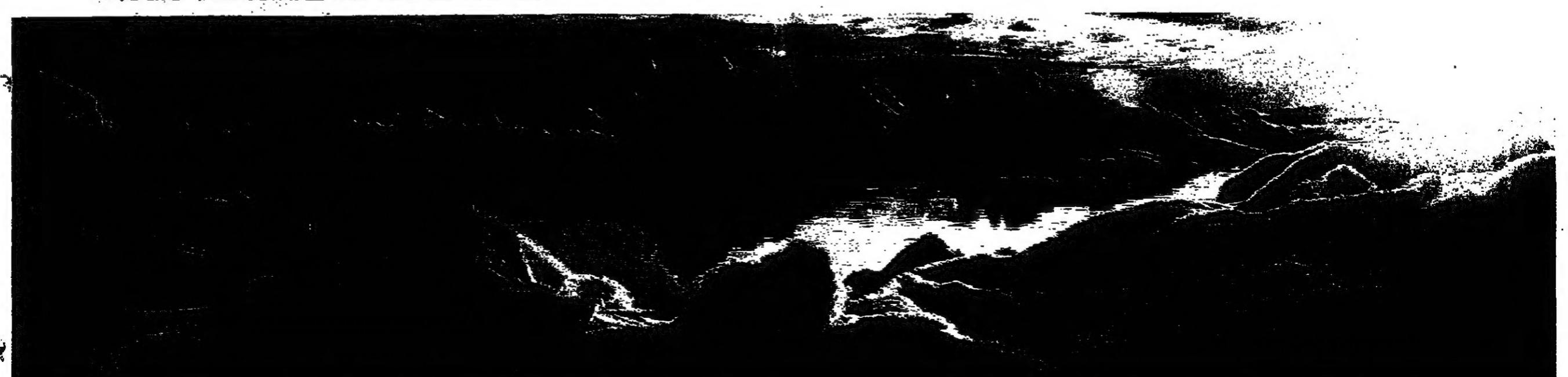


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Alfonsín Seen as Pursuing Perónist Legacy in Feeding Hungry

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR DE JUJUY, Argentina — Juan Perón's populist government handed out bread and cider to the masses in the 1940s. Nowadays, President Raúl Alfonsín, who routed the Peronists 18 months ago, is distributing flour, sugar and corned beef hash.

The distribution of food might have seemed odd once in a country where the bounty of cattle is legendary. But growing numbers of

Argentines, especially children, are suffering from malnutrition.

In the biggest government handout in the country's history, Mr. Alfonsín is trying to cut the hunger feeding about 16 percent of the population, or more than one million families, with monthly deliveries of 30-pound (13.6-kilogram) boxes of food.

Although there is an obvious need for the food, the Perón legacy and Perón's ability to woo the masses with handouts make Mr.

Alfonsín's program suspect in the eyes of political rivals. The president came into office as a strong critic of Perón, but some question whether Mr. Alfonsín's largesse might not have similar political goals.

Alicia Lugones, a government official, defended the program as answering a "terrible need" that Mr. Alfonsín recognized as soon as he took office in December 1983. The standard of living in Argentina has dropped greatly since the 1940s, and humanitarian groups estimate that 35 percent of Argentine children suffer from malnutrition.

Still, some opponents said they believed that the National Food

Plan, known by its Spanish acronym PAN, which means bread, helps to dampen animosity that might be building toward the government because of its failure to revive the economy. The annual inflation rate now is more than 1,000 percent.

The food program, the critics said, could be a big plus for Mr. Alfonsín and the Radical Party in the November congressional elections. Julio Barbero, a prominent Peronist, said he supported the program as a "palliative" but was worried that the government was creating an institution of aid instead of jobs.

Whatever the political argu-

ments, the program's tactics of dividing the country's 22 provinces into many sectors with agents in charge of distributing the food enables the Radical Party to keep in touch with the poor, who have traditionally voted for the Peronist Party. Perón made the *descamisados*, or shirtless ones, his constituency. No one in four decades has been able to turn them away.

Whether bread and flour will get the poor to embrace the Radical Party is a heated question in places like Jujuy province, which shares its northern border with Bolivia, and Salta province, just south of Jujuy. The program in those areas has caused something of a tug-of-

war over the food boxes, which government officials estimate fill one-third of a family's caloric needs.

Although the Radicals administer the food program, it splits the distribution with the Peronists.

There is sometimes a struggle between the two groups over who gets the boxes and who gets the credit.

Jujuy and Salta, with their arid climate, are among the country's poorest provinces. Unemployment and underemployment rates are higher than the national average of 10 percent, and in some towns the infant mortality rate exceeds 100 per 1,000 births.

The political problems are more acute in Salta, where last week the food distribution was halted because of interparty bickering.

Silvana Natal, a Radical who works for the program, said that an investigation had found that some of the Peronists were favoring their own party members and were not doing their other chores, such as giving the talks on nutrition.

The politically appointed director then decided to dismiss one of the Peronist workers, but the worker managed to rouse support and the other Peronists went out on strike. Since then, the bickering has been reduced to a relatively low level.

The people receiving the boxes

seen undeterred by the politics involved, and it is hard to tell if it will make a difference in their votes.

"It's not political," said Irma Torres, who has four children, adding that she preferred the Peronist Party and intended to stay with them.

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While Bombs Fall on Tehran, Baghdad Is Spared Pain of War

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — While Iraqi bombs rain on Tehran, there is not so much as a blackout or a curfew here.

Baaghdad at night is a city of lights, a blanket of bright highways and busy streets, and its skyline is resplendent with ultramodern hotels for businessmen and extravagance monuments to the martyrs of the Gulf war.

The only visible damage sustained in recent fighting has been the destruction of an empty set of bleachers in a Baaghdad soccer stadium hit by an Iranian missile.

In the capital, where about a quarter of Iraqis live, the government of President Saddam Hussein makes every effort to spare the population the pain — even the inconvenience — of the war.

The situation is said to be much worse in Basra, a city of one million people near the Iranian border in southeastern Iraq. On some days a hundred or more artillery jets. On the ground, military analysts in Iraq say they believe that Iraq has 3:1 superiority in tanks and mechanized units.

Almost daily for three weeks

from them. But those attacks have gone unreported in Baaghdad and foreign journalists have been unable to visit the border area.

Despite the efforts to keep the war out of sight in the capital, even here, it is said, almost everyone has lost someone in the fighting. While the country has developed rapidly in the last five years, questions have grown about why the war need continue at all. There is a certain sense, amid all the education and development, that there is ever more to lose.

"This war has to end," said a frustrated medical student. "It ruins your life. You look at uneducated people and maybe for them it doesn't matter. They are not suffering. But we have to bear this burden."

On paper, Iraq's military advantages should be overwhelming, with an estimated 4:1 superiority in air-power, including sophisticated French and Soviet jets. On the ground, military analysts in Iraq say they believe that Iraq has 3:1 superiority in tanks and mechanized units.

Almost daily for three weeks

they are ready to appeal for Syrian intervention.

The most pressing of the current issues, and one that has become increasingly embarrassing for Syria, is one put it, "Lebanon cannot be reconstructed from the outside."

"Syria is not eager to be taken into the Lebanese quagmire," a Syrian source said. He went on to say that Damascus involved in Lebanon since 1976, had absorbed the lessons so painfully learned by the United States and Israel: that to move directly into Lebanon is to be drawn into its conflicts; to be seen as an ally of any group is to become the enemy of the others.

Thus, although Syria is widely viewed as having emerged as the victor in Lebanon after the American and Israeli failures, which were in part the result of Syrian-supported clandestine attacks, Damascus realizes that it would be difficult to impose a mandate.

The upshot, diplomat in Damascus and Beirut speculate, is that Syria will simply allow, and perhaps at times encourage, the various Lebanese factions to bash away at one another until they become so weakened and demoralized that

they will become the next Lebanese political system — and thus shore up its economy, officials say, for as long as it takes to wear down Iran's resistance.

"Victory for us," said a senior government official, "is to defend ourselves until the other side gives up. It's not a question of hitting the jugular or dropping bombs like at Hiroshima. There is no jugular."

"Obviously we cannot occupy Iran or even Tehran," the official said. "There is a halfway point, and that is to hit very hard at their economic targets."

Dozens of British tourists have canceled visits to Italy, charter planes have arrived with seats unexpectedly empty, and some tour operators have said they are worried that the number of eventual cancellations could be large.

But Carlo Mole, president of the Italian state travel agency CIT, said predictions that "thousands" of Britons would cancel their trips were based on projections from smaller numbers of cancellations that have come in so far.

British and Italian officials also say the anti-British feelings that swept Italy immediately after the riot began to abate. Each side has made gestures to reassure the other.

The rioting took place before the European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin. Many of the dead were crushed when a wall collapsed during the fighting.



MAKING A NEW REEF — A derelict Dutch freighter, Renegade, was sunk Monday to form another artificial reef in the Atlantic off Florida's Broward County coast. The sheriff's bomb and arson squad exploded 80 pounds of dynamite to sink the freighter.

Anti-British Incidents Worry Italy

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — British and Italian officials say they are concerned about scattered anti-British violence in Italy after the rioting at a soccer match in Brussels two weeks ago that left 38 people dead and more than 450 injured.

British fans were widely blamed for what happened at Heysel stadium — 31 of the dead were Italian — and British officials have warned tourists traveling here that they might run into violence.

Since the rioting May 29, a firebomb was thrown at a British school in Milan, windows in British tour buses and cars have been smashed, and tourists have been roughed up in northern Italian cities.

The situation in Jezzine, which some Western diplomats believe will become the next Lebanese political system — and thus shore up its economy, officials say, for as long as it takes to wear down Iran's resistance.

"Victory for us," said a senior government official, "is to defend ourselves until the other side gives up. It's not a question of hitting the jugular or dropping bombs like at Hiroshima. There is no jugular."

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that British tourists were welcome in Italy and need not fear for their safety. The Associated Press reported.

"Problems of security" for British tourists "do not exist," he said. "Security is guaranteed." He said the Brussels rioting was caused by "microscopic social groups" and not by the entire British nation.

British officials are also telling those who ask that they will be safe in Italy. But Gordon Pirie, a spokesman for the British Embassy, said: "We're telling them to keep a low profile and don't wear a Union Jack walking down the Via Veneto."

There is little praise to be heard

Brazil Handwriting Experts Find Link to Mengele

(Continued from Page 1)

arity in the handwriting in the SS application and the São Paulo notes included "the letters T, D, E, and L and the number 7."

The similarity is definite, Mr. Mota said, although the São Paulo notes were written "with a shaky hand" and showed signs of "semify and indecision."

There's a certain degree of probability that Mengele could have died in Brazil, Mr. Klein said at a news conference. "But the case will only be closed for us when it is certain that he is dead."

■ More Evidence Offered

Richard House of The Washington Post reported earlier from São Paulo:

A third family sought as South

American protectors of Dr. Mengele has been found and has corroborated accounts of the activities of a man said to have been Dr. Mengele, according to the police chief of São Paulo.

Chief Tuma said Tuesday that Ernesto Glawe, an Argentinian citizen of German extraction, and his son, Norberto, had sheltered a man introduced to them Peter Gerhard, for two months in 1976.

The Glawes were introduced to Peter Gerhard, now suspected of having been Dr. Mengele, by an Austrian, Wolfgang Gerhard, the police chief said. He added that "this indicates that all the relation-

ships permitted to Mengele" were through Wolfgang Gerhard.

Chief Tuma added that the Glawes said Peter Gerhard had told them he had been looked after by a Hungarian couple. This supported testimony of Gitta Stamm, who said she and her husband had aided Dr. Mengele.

Chief Tuma said they had cared for the man believed to have been Dr. Mengele until they noted an advertisement in a magazine by his

bedside for the Mengele farm im-

plement company. This made them suspect his identity, they said. The man had told them, the Glawes

said, that he had been a doctor in the Germany Army, tending the

wounded.

A woman who works for the Mengele company, not wishing to be overheard, whispered: "Why pick on Günsburg? He could have been born in Italy, in America or in Hamburg."

There is little praise to be heard

Syria Is Viewed as Stymied In Imposing Lebanese Order

(Continued from Page 1)

that there is no quick solution for Lebanon.

Editorials in the government-controlled press are taking a similar line, sounding the theme that, as one put it, "Lebanon cannot be reconstructed from the outside."

"Syria is not eager to be taken into the Lebanese quagmire," a Syrian source said. He went on to say that Damascus involved in Lebanon since 1976, had absorbed the lessons so painfully learned by the United States and Israel: that to move directly into Lebanon is to be drawn into its conflicts; to be seen as an ally of any group is to become the enemy of the others.

Thus, although Syria is widely viewed as having emerged as the victor in Lebanon after the American and Israeli failures, which were in part the result of Syrian-supported clandestine attacks, Damascus realizes that it would be difficult to impose a mandate.

The upshot, diplomat in Damascus and Beirut speculate, is that Syria will simply allow, and perhaps at times encourage, the various Lebanese factions to bash away at one another until they become so weakened and demoralized that

they are ready to appeal for Syrian intervention.

The most pressing of the current issues, and one that has become increasingly embarrassing for Syria, is one put it, "Lebanon cannot be reconstructed from the outside."

The extended battle is widely seen as a miscalculation by Syria and has strained its ties with other radical states, notably Iran and Libya. The battle has also called into question Syria's position as the champion of the Palestinians.

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Probably James Bond would be in trouble. Because Philips is the only company that could supply all the advanced electronic technology needed for the newest James Bond film "A View To A Kill".

Approached by the 007-team because of its well-known expertise, it was Philips that made the impossible possible. Both in front of and behind the camera.

Various Philips divisions, like Communications and Control, Domestic Appliances, Consumer Electronics and Viewdata contributed to the new episode of the world's most successful film series.

Philips Business Systems took care of the computers, wordprocessors, telephones and other office automation systems for the film's numerous office scenes.

Where would Bond be without Philips?



ROGER MOORE AS JAMES BOND AND MARY STAVIN AS KIMBERLEY JONES IN A SCENE FROM A VIEW TO A KILL



ROGER MOORE AS JAMES BOND AND PATRICK MACNEE AS TIBBETT FILMING AT PINWOOD STUDIOS

Special software was written to enable the products to play their roles.

There was Philips light when special light was needed. And other innovative products as the Philishave play a major part in the film.

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We hope you will enjoy the film, as much as we enjoyed working with the film crew.

James Bond. The sure sign of great film entertainment. Philips. The sure sign of innovation.



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SCIENCE

Costly Machines Fuel Debate on ResearchBy William J. Broad
New York Times Service

BIG machines that push back the frontiers of science are becoming so large and expensive that they are starting to overwhelm laboratory budgets, distort the process of project evaluation by the U.S. federal government and threaten the pace of progress, according to science policy experts.

"We have a crisis developing," said Representative George E. Brown Jr., a California Democrat who has served on the House Science Committee for two decades. "We need to rethink our values and priorities."

Atom smashers large enough to circle New York City, lasers the size of football fields and other big machines — some proposed and some already in operation — have become central to new findings in such fields as particle physics, astronomy, materials science, organic chemistry, molecular biology, computer science and energy research.

Many of these proposed machines would cost hundreds of millions, even billions, of dollars. But some are now being delayed or cut outright from the federal budget.

Will scientists, faced with insuperable expense, find less expensive ways of learning the same things? Some scientists are already searching for small-scale experiments that can produce big-scale results.

The trend toward giant machinery started decades ago in atomic-particle physics, but has recently started to spread. "It's a major shift," said Dr. Richard Roberg of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment. "The rest of science is going over the boundary." he said.

Three centuries after the start of



Ernest O. Lawrence, in 1930, with one of the first atomic-research devices.

the scientific revolution, big research equipment is needed in many cases because most of the "easy" discoveries have already been made. Machinery planned by U.S. scientists includes a \$150-million large optical infrared telescope; a \$160-million synchrotron radiation facility for condensed-matter studies; a \$185-million relativistic heavy-ion accelerator for

— its request of funds for a key scientific project, development of laser devices to produce electrical power.

The laser cuts threaten to shut down two of the biggest such machines in the world: the \$62-million Antares laser at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and the \$176-million Nova laser at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California.

None of these is especially revolutionary in design. Their advantage is their size viewed as increasing the chance of discovery. But the timing of their planned construction may be off.

"Science has become more capital intensive at a time when federal support for research programs has slowed its growth," said Dr. Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University.

Some universities have begun to sidestep what has traditionally been a careful screening by the federal government of the scientific merits of various proposals, going directly to Congress to lobby. Robert M. Rosenzweig, the president of the Association of American Universities, has called such lobbying a retreat to "the law of the political jungle."

Another source of tension is arising over who should finance giant research projects if the federal government curtails its support.

Private industry has recently started to join in, especially at universities. For instance, the International Business Machines Corp. and Floating Point Systems are providing Cornell University with about \$30 million in computing equipment. This year no new nonmilitary research programs have been proposed and several major projects are to be slowed or deferred to provide funds for existing facilities.

Military research now accounts for about 70 percent of the federal science budget. The government now spends a total of about \$30 billion a year on research.

Dr. L. Charles Hebel, head of planning at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center, said in a recent issue of Physics Today that the pinch on civilian research is likely to tighten as a result of "the huge, unresolved imbalance in the federal budget" and the "ever-larger price tag for forefront physics research facilities."

The budget quandary is forcing a debate over the future of science.

"Will it really hurt the national interest not to proceed with some of these big projects?" asked Dr. Marcel La Follette, editor of Science, Technology and Human Values, a journal published jointly by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Such questions are now being debated by the Science Policy Task Force of the House Committee on Science and Technology. In the next two years the panel will try to formulate a new federal policy for the support of basic and applied research.

"Fields like high-energy physics are going to be under considerable pressure," Mr. Brown said. "Big machines are not going to be funded in the same kind of time frames as in the past. The years are going to stretch out and the rate at which we build these machines is going to level off."

Another way out of the dilemma

may be through pure creativity, according to Dr. Kennedy of Stanford. At many universities, he said in a recent issue of Science magazine, "our environments are significantly worse than they were a quarter century ago."

Some researchers, although sympathetic to the crisis posed by the continuing growth of big machines, say the importance of large scientific tools can be overstated.

"Small-scale physics is where much of the scientific action takes place if the Nobel Prize is a guide to what's important and enduring," said Dr. Daniel Kleppner, a physicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Little physics and small groups of physicists are what most frequently have the most direct impact on industry. They produce a large fraction of our best science, train over 70 percent of our graduate students, and generate much of our new technology."

The success of such efforts is crucial for the progress of science,



Hans A. Bethe (left), Boyce D. McDaniel riding in the tunnels of a nuclear accelerator in 1968. The latest models may be large enough to circle an area the size of New York.

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IN BRIEF

Aged Chimps Perform Well in Tests

ATLANTA (NYT) — Good news about the effects of old age on primates has emerged from study of the two most aged chimpanzees in captivity. Bula and Gamma, females in their mid-50s living at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, recently repeated some learning tests they had taken more than two decades earlier.

The elderly chimpanzees showed no general decline in learning ability. And scored as high as two teen-aged chimps on most tests. On one test, involving delayed responses, their performance was worse, but on another, requiring selection of an odd object among three like ones, they performed twice as well as the younger animals.

The researchers, Mollie Bloomstrand and Terry L. Maple of the Georgia Institute of Technology, concluded that a decline in memory and learning abilities is not an inevitable product of aging. The continuing mental sharpness displayed by Bula and Gamma supports the idea that the intellectual downside often suffered by elderly humans results more from cultural influences and disease than from aging per se. The report was presented at a recent conference of the American Society of Primatologists in Niagara Falls, New York.

Device Permits Personal Eye Check

NEW YORK (NYT) — A device, called LaserSpec System, which makes it possible for viewers to check their own vision, has been manufactured by Scientifica-Cook Ltd. of London.

The device, which resembles a portable television set, has a screen called a multiple diffraction grating — a plate of glass that produces a spectrum of dots when red laser light strikes it. The dots look to the eye like a number of separate rays.

For a nearsighted viewer the rays will appear to move downward. A farsighted viewer will see rays moving upward. A viewer with perfect eyesight will notice no movement. In the case of astigmatism, the viewer perceives the pattern to be moving sideways. Where there is an eye defect, the speed of the movement of the rays indicates the severity of the defect. Slow movement means a slight defect; fast movement, a more pronounced one.

Proof of Black Hole in Galaxy Grows

BERKELEY, California (UPI) — Astronomers have reported convincing evidence of a black hole four million times the mass of the sun near the heart of the Milky Way.

After 10 years of research, eight physicists and astronomers at the University of California, Berkeley, said they observed a vast amount of material concentrated in the galaxy's center. They reported in the British science journal Nature that this finding indicates the presence of a black hole, an object so compact, its gravitational pull allows nothing to escape, not even light.

"With this strong new evidence, the case for a black hole now seems quite convincing," said Charles Townes, a Nobel physics laureate and head of the research team. "In the past there have been a number of puzzles about the galactic center. The pieces of the puzzle that are finally falling into place with this key discovery are quite impressive." Scientists have long tried to explain very high velocities and irregular motions of gas swirling around the galactic center as well as intense and unusual radiation from the region. 30,000 light years from Earth.

Japanese Develop Artificial Heart

OSAKA, Japan (AFP) — Japanese researchers have developed a battery-powered artificial heart that can be built into a recipient's body, enabling users to circulate freely, a team at the national cardiovascular disease center said.

The new heart has plastic ventricles on both sides of a stainless-steel cylindrical drum with a motor and piston rods that push and pull compression plates in the drum, pumping blood in and out as in a natural heart.

The recipient would carry a large storage battery on a belt to charge a smaller battery built into the body that would drive the motor. The interior battery could drive the motor for only a few hours. The new artificial heart can automatically control its rate, depending on whether the recipient is motionless or walking, by measuring enzymes in the blood with an optical sensor, the team reported.

Soviet Balloon Sends Data on Venus

By Serge Schermann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A planetary weather balloon began sending data on the clouds and winds of Venus on Tuesday after being dropped into the planet's atmosphere by Vega-1, the Soviet spacecraft on its way to rendezvous with Halley's comet.

The balloon, floating at an altitude of about 33 miles (53 kilometers) above the surface of Venus, began transmitting across the 300 million miles to cooperating radiotelescopes around the world, including two in the United States.

Soviet television Tuesday showed excited operators receiving the first signals from the balloon. A silver-colored model of the balloon was shown floating through terrestrial air. V. T. Pernov, deputy director of the Vega program, told an interviewer that Venusian wind patterns seemed similar to the Earth.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

DRYLAND CROP AGRONOMIST

The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) with headquarters in Aleppo, Syria, invites applications for the position of Dryland Crop Agronomist in the Farming Systems Program (FSP).

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. To conduct research within a multidisciplinary team in the FSP on analytical and applied agronomy in rainfed agricultural systems with special attention given to achieving improved and stable yields of dryland crop rotations in the wheat based farming systems of North Africa and West Asia.

2. To work with multidisciplinary ICARDA research teams involved in the following activities: crop rotations; crop/livestock systems; cultivar evaluation; on-farm and demonstration trials.

3. To strengthen contacts with national research programs and help to enhance their agronomic research efforts; initiate training programs in applied agronomy and participate in the general development of Farming Systems training; create ways and means by which agronomic research results can have more general applicability and acceptability to farmers in North Africa and West Asia.

The candidate would be based in Aleppo and would be responsible to the Farming Systems Program Leader.

QUALIFICATIONS:

A Ph.D. in agronomy or related field with at least 5 years research experience. Exposure to rainfed agriculture in dry areas, and experience in the third world

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Europeans Remaining Cool To the Lure of U.S. Shares

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Everybody loves a parade, but so far the big one marching up Wall Street now has not done much more than inspire American spectators to wave a few limp flags. That has also been the reaction of investors in Europe, even as U.S. stocks have strutted to record highs this spring.

"Nobody here is excited, nobody's getting carried away," said James Kuhn, president of a consulting firm in Brussels that twice a year polls 250 major European institutional investors, such as the leading banks, about their holdings in 35 blue-chip American companies.

What he sees is a continuation of European coolness toward Wall Street that began about five years ago on the Continent and more recently the reserve has spread to Britain. Until the fourth quarter of 1983 they had been heavy buyers of U.S. stocks, offsetting selling elsewhere in Europe in the early 1980s.

But in 1984, U.S. Treasury figures show that Europeans were net sellers on Wall Street for the first time since 1966.

In 1984, Europeans were net sellers on Wall Street for the first time since 1966.

In last year's third quarter, the flow of funds back to Europe was a record \$1.7 billion, with more than half that the result of selling by Swiss investors.

Latest unofficial readings indicate that Europeans were only modest net buyers on high volume early in 1985 when the market rallied sharply and since then their participation has been neutral, even over the last month of the rally to record high levels.

Yet there has been an intriguing phenomenon taking place during recent weeks of the rally that would seem to be attributable to activity by overseas investors. Salomon Brothers' Laszlo Birinyi Jr., who studies money flows into the market closely, pointed out that almost half the net buying in recent weeks on Wall Street has been compressed into the first hour of trading.

"It's been our observation over the years that most European buy orders are put in for the opening," he said, noting the time cushion of almost a full working day ahead of New York, plus the fact Europeans, less performance conscious, will not quibble over an eighth of point in what they pay to get into a stock, since they also tend to be longer-term investors.

"I wouldn't hang my hat on the contention that foreign investors have been making the strongest contribution to the rally," Mr. Birinyi added. "But other than overnight orders from the West Coast, that seems to be explanation why such an optimistic, positive force has been operating the first hour of trading."

ACCURATE figures are difficult if not impossible to obtain on the foreign sources of funds flowing into Wall Street, or where outside-the-U.S. money goes after these stocks are sold. The U.S. Treasury statistics, which attempt to track the flows, suffer a long time lag and are sketchy, so everyone's entitled to an opinion.

Bryant Boyd, manager of the Merrill Lynch office in Frankfurt, which does the firm's heaviest business on the Continent, said he had detected an upswing of stock buying among retail accounts in the last week.

"There's been a lot of profit taking in bonds, and some of it has been reinvested on Wall Street into equities," he said. "This could be the start of a shift to stocks."

Favored areas, he added, are the "depressed technology sector, chemicals, and we're still doing business in utilities."

However, Gary A. Neuser, Merrill Lynch's director of international retail marketing services, emphasized from his vantage in New York, "The real rally from Europe has been taking place in the U.S. fixed-income market."

He expects that European investors will show a big appetite next week when a new mutual fund is launched of U.S. government securities.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
June 12									
Dollar	DM	Fr.	HL	GDR	BP.	SP.	Yen	DM	U.S. £
Amsterdam	3.6725	4.39	12.92*	1.0771	1.39	1.22	120.12	1.22	1.12
Buenos Aires	4.1212	5.12	14.775	1.2189	1.54	1.34	124.45	1.54	1.42
Frankfurt	2.082	1.89	24.125	1.4775	1.22	1.12	116.88	1.22	1.14
London (L)	1.2665		12.075	1.187	1.22	1.12	116.88	1.22	1.14
Milan	1.0185	2.4273	63.85	—	—	—	115.87	—	—
New York (N.Y.)	1.0185	2.4273	63.85	—	—	—	115.87	—	—
Paris	1.2665	1.89	12.075	1.187	1.22	1.12	116.88	1.22	1.14
Tokyo	2.082	1.89	24.125	1.4775	1.22	1.12	116.88	1.22	1.14
Zurich	2.078	2.07	24.175	1.4775	1.22	1.12	116.88	1.22	1.14
1 ECU	0.7825	0.5785	2.2427	1.057	1.057	1.057	45.299	1.057	1.057
1 SDR	0.7840	0.7855	2.2437	1.057	1.057	1.057	45.299	1.057	1.057

Costs in London and Zurich. Ratings in other European centers. New York rates of 2 P.M.
(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) 100 francs (e) 100 German marks (f) 100 Swiss francs (g) 100 New Zealand dollars (h) 1000 New Zealand dollars (i) 1000 New Zealand dollars (j) 1000 New Zealand dollars (k) 1000 New Zealand dollars (l) 1000 New Zealand dollars (m) 1000 New Zealand dollars (n) 1000 New Zealand dollars (o) 1000 New Zealand dollars (p) 1000 New Zealand dollars (q) 1000 New Zealand dollars (r) 1000 New Zealand dollars (s) 1000 New Zealand dollars (t) 1000 New Zealand dollars (u) 1000 New Zealand dollars (v) 1000 New Zealand dollars (w) 1000 New Zealand dollars (x) 1000 New Zealand dollars (y) 1000 New Zealand dollars (z) 1000 New Zealand dollars (aa) 1000 New Zealand dollars (bb) 1000 New Zealand dollars (cc) 1000 New Zealand dollars (dd) 1000 New Zealand dollars (ee) 1000 New Zealand dollars (ff) 1000 New Zealand dollars (gg) 1000 New Zealand dollars (hh) 1000 New Zealand dollars (ii) 1000 New Zealand dollars 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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Beecham Reports Rise In Profits

Reuters

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC on Wednesday reported pre-tax profit for the 1984-85 year of £206.1 million (\$385.7 million), a 14.3-percent increase from £267.9 million the previous year.

Revenue rose 18 percent, from £1.4 billion to £2.29.

Analysts had estimated that pre-tax profit for Beecham, a pharmaceuticals and toiletries manufacturer, would be higher in the range of £310 million to £320 million.

Beecham shares slipped Wednesday to 358 pence, down 20 pence since late Tuesday.

Christopher Mays, an analyst with the stockbrokerage Grieveson, Grant & Co., said the year ended March 31 had produced no significant profit growth from pharmaceuticals if recent acquisitions were excluded. Price cutting in Japan led to lower profits there.

Mr. Mays said he rated Beecham shares a hold for the time being. Investor enthusiasm could rebuild if the company gains official approval to market a new arthritis drug that it wants to sell in Britain, the United States and ultimately elsewhere, he added.

Pennzoil to Drop Gold Firm

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Pennzoil Co. said Wednesday that its board has approved a tax-free spinoff of its Baffin Mountain Gold Co. to shareholders as part of the company's previously announced withdrawal from the metals mining business.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

12 June 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of those funds which quote on a daily basis or have a price freeze.

(d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — bi-monthly; (u) — bi-weekly; (t) — quarterly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT (w) Al-Mal Trust, B.A.R. SF 125.70

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd. (d) Board Fund SF 125.00

BANCA POPOLARE DI ROMA (d) Banca Popolare di Roma SF 126.00

BANCA SICILIANA (d) Banca Siciliana SF 126.00

BANCO INDOSUEZ (d) Asian Growth Fund SF 120.75

BANQUE DE LA COTE D'IVOIRE (d) Bond Fund SF 125.00

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U.S. Futures June 12

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low					
WHEAT (CBOT)						
5,600 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel						
2,289 2,215 Sep 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
2,292 2,216 Dec 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
4,822 2,216 May 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
2,274 2,216 July 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 36,840 up 213						
CORN (CBOT)						
5,000 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel						
2,211 2,222 Jul 127.25 127.25 127.25 127.25 +0.05						
2,211 2,222 Sep 127.25 127.25 127.25 127.25 +0.05						
2,210 2,210 Mar 127.25 127.25 127.25 127.25 +0.05						
2,214 2,216 May 127.25 127.25 127.25 127.25 +0.05						
2,214 2,216 July 127.25 127.25 127.25 127.25 +0.05						
Est. Sales: 2,214 Prev. Sales: 32,664						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 37,465 up 578						
Soybeans (CBOT)						
5,000 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel						
7,599 7,567 Jul 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,571 7,549 Sep 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,471 7,449 Nov 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,448 7,449 Mar 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,602 7,569 May 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,292 7,292 July 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,292 7,292 Sept 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
Est. Sales: 7,292 Prev. Sales: 2,578						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 37,465 up 578						
WHEAT (CBOT)						
5,000 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel						
7,599 7,567 Jul 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,571 7,549 Sep 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,471 7,449 Nov 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,448 7,449 Mar 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,602 7,569 May 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,292 7,292 July 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
7,292 7,292 Sept 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 -0.05						
Est. Sales: 7,292 Prev. Sales: 2,578						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 37,465 up 578						
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT)						
50 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel						
11,193 11,174 Jul 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
11,193 11,174 Sep 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
11,193 11,174 Oct 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
11,193 11,174 Nov 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
11,193 11,174 Dec 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
11,193 11,174 Mar 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
11,193 11,174 July 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
11,193 11,174 Sept 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
Est. Sales: 11,193 Prev. Sales: 10,921						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 31,597 off 477						
Livestock						
CATTLE (CBOT)						
5,000 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel						
1,270 1,269 Jul 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,270 1,269 Sep 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,270 1,269 Oct 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,270 1,269 Nov 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,270 1,269 Dec 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,270 1,269 Mar 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,270 1,269 July 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,270 1,269 Sept 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
Est. Sales: 1,270 Prev. Sales: 13,008						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 46,664 off 345						
FEEDER CATTLE (CME)						
5,000 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel						
7,278 7,278 Jul 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
7,278 7,278 Sep 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
7,278 7,278 Oct 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
7,278 7,278 Nov 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
7,278 7,278 Dec 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
7,278 7,278 Mar 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
7,278 7,278 July 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
7,278 7,278 Sept 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
Est. Sales: 7,278 Prev. Sales: 21,200						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 75,274 off 428						
Food						
CABBAGE (NYC/CSE)						
50 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel						
14,490 14,490 Jul 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
14,490 14,490 Sep 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
14,490 14,490 Oct 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
14,490 14,490 Nov 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
14,490 14,490 Dec 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
14,490 14,490 Mar 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
14,490 14,490 July 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
14,490 14,490 Sept 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
Est. Sales: 14,490 Prev. Sales: 2,178						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 13,144 off 234						
SUGARWORLD (NYC/CSE)						
50 lbs minimum-dollars per bushel						
9,255 9,255 Jul 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
9,255 9,255 Sep 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
9,255 9,255 Oct 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
9,255 9,255 Nov 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
9,255 9,255 Dec 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
9,255 9,255 Mar 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
9,255 9,255 July 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
9,255 9,255 Sept 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
Est. Sales: 9,255 Prev. Sales: 10,864						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 9,255 off 223						
COCOA (NYC/CSE)						
10 metric tons per metric ton						
1,226 1,226 Jul 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,226 1,226 Sep 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,226 1,226 Oct 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,226 1,226 Nov 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,226 1,226 Dec 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,226 1,226 Mar 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,226 1,226 July 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
1,226 1,226 Sept 125.25 125.25 125.25 125.25 +0.05						
Est. Sales: 1,226 Prev. Sales: 3,477						
Prev. Day Open Int.: 20,770 off 35						
BOND FUTURES & FUTURES OPTIONS						
Also Futures and Futures Options on COMEX-GOLD & SILVER IMM-CURRENCIES						

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

The measure of excellence

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on June 10, 1985: U.S. \$125.92.

information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam

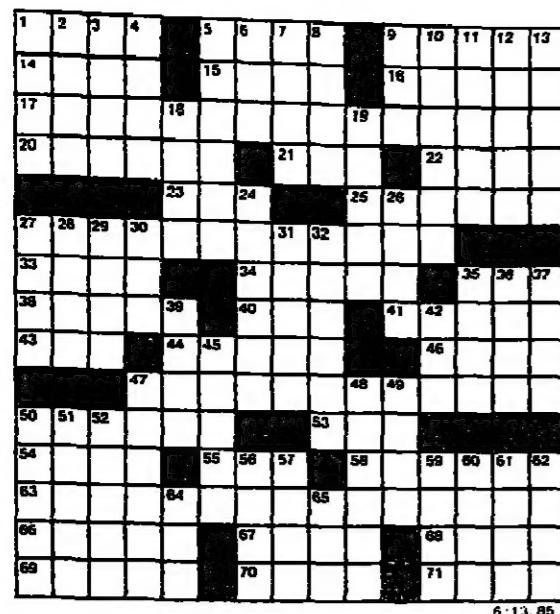
Gold Options (prices in \$/oz)			
Price	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
340	15.5-16.75	—	—
320	10.25-11.75	16.50-20.00	25.50-27.00
300	6.25-7.75	14.00-15.50	20.75-22.00
240	5.25-5.50	10.50-12.00	17.00-18.50
220	2.50-4.00	7.50-9.00	11.75-14.25

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1. Quai du Mont-Blanc

Spot Oil Prices Continue to Fall

ROTTERDAM — Crude oil prices, already at a low ebb because of poor demand, fell further on the European spot market Wednesday after a report showed that U.S. oil companies have built up their stores of gasoline.

The report, published Tuesday by the American Petroleum Institute, showed U.S. gasoline supplies rose by 4.5 million barrels, to 219.5 million barrels, last week, indicating that demand from the industry there was likely to drop.



PEANUTS

IT'S BEEN RAINING EVER SINCE WE GOT HERE TO CAMP CHARLIE BROWN...

IT'S KIND OF DEPRESSING, ISN'T IT?

I WONDER HOW ALL THE OTHER CAMPERS ARE TAKING IT...

HERE'S THE WORLD WAR I FLYING ACE STARING GLOOMILY OUT OVER THE RAIN-SOAKED AERODROME

BLONDIE

DADDY'S SNORING SO LOUD WE CAN'T DO OUR HOMEWORK

SJ
AV
DOC

HOW'D SHE DO THAT? IT TAKES YEARS OF MARRIAGE

IT TAKES YEARS OF MARRIAGE

BEETLE BAILEY

COOKIE USED TO MAKE A GREAT MEATBALL

REMEMBER HOW THEY BOUNCED STRAIGHT AND TRUE?

WATCH THIS

YEAH, OFF CENTER

ANDY CAPP

SUMMER DOWN—YOU'RE SHOWING ME UP!

YOU NEED SHOWING UP—THE DAFT THINGS YOU COME OUT WITH!!

I SHOULD KNOW THIS BLOKE BY NOW—THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE FACE IS TO KEEP THE BOTTOM HALF SHUT!

MORT WALKER

WIZARD OF ID

SIRE, THIS IS WILLARD... YOUR NEW TAX ACCOUNTANT

DO YOU KNOW YOUR BUSINESS, WILLARD?

TRUST ME, SIRE, WITH WILLARD YOU'VE GOT A MAN WHO MAKES SURE HE'S CROSSED ALL HIS IS AND DOTTED ALL HIS T'S

WHEN THAT WAS CLOSE

ACROSS

- 1 Start of a quotation
- 5 Type
- 8 "Whether thou": John 16:5
- 14 Dismissed
- 15 Locks material
- 16 Suit for Lancelot
- 17 Quotation: Part II
- 20 Kaye and Thomas
- 21 Conger
- 22 Orderly
- 23 Map abr.
- 25 Playful mammals
- 27 Quotation: Part III
- 33 Family member
- 34 To the point
- 35 Patient
- 36 Biblical character
- 38 Field of action
- 40 Mil. mail depot
- 41 Hang loosely, as cloth
- 43 Guided
- 44 "Aeneid" language
- 45 Brainstorm
- 47 End of quotation
- 50 Pour out
- 53 Sleeper, e.g.
- 54 Dry
- 55 Faucet
- 58 Used a straw
- 63 Author of quotation
- 66 Baited
- 67 Stravinsky
- 68 Public disturbance
- 69 Arnold and Austin
- 70 Word form with space
- 71 Otherwise
- 72 CONGRATULATIONS
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SPORTS

Phils Win, 26-7, Breaking Marks and Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches
PHILADELPHIA — Von Hayes and the Philadelphia Phillies gave the New York Mets more grief Tuesday night than a trans-strike ever could.

Hayes became the first player in major league history to hit two home runs in the first inning. The second home was a grand slam that climaxed a nine-run first inning and started the Phillies on their way to a 26-7 victory.

"It's embarrassing," said the Mets' manager, Davey Johnson. "It was like being in a street fight and being on the bottom."

The Phillies went into the game with an average of .230, a mark better than that of only two other teams, the Mets and the San Francisco Giants, but they then scored more runs than any other National League team had in 41 years. (See Scoreboard)

Ironically, Hayes did not think he was going to play. When he came to the park he looked at the middle of the lineup and did not see his name.

"My head dropped a little bit."

Then he noticed he was in the leadoff spot for the first time since coming to the Phillies from Cleveland two seasons ago.

"I thought they must be kidding me," Hayes explained. "Two days ago I was cleanup hitter."

Hayes had the only home runs among the club record 27 hits. But in also setting a club record for most runs in one game, the Phillies had 10 doubles and two triples.

Their 27 hits raised the team's batting average 8 points to .238 and the 26 runs represented 8 percent of their output for the season.

Hayes went into the game in a terrible slump. He was benched last week and had only 2 hits in his previous 33 at bats.

But he is now one of 21 major leaguers to hit two homers in one inning. Willie McCovey did it twice; most recently, Ray Knight, now of the Mets, hit two for the Cincinnati Reds in 1980.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Von Hayes

"After hitting those two home runs, I was afraid it would put me in another slump," Hayes said. "I'm not really a home run hitter and I have to keep myself from swinging for the fences."

The Phillies knocked out starter Tom Gorman in the first inning and continued their assault on Calvin Schiraldi, who gave up 10 runs in all in setting a club record for most runs in one game. The Phillies sent 12 men to the plate in the first inning, 11 in the second and tapered off, barely batting around when they scored five runs in the fifth and four in the seventh.

Not since 1944, a year in which most of the good players were in the military, had a team scored 26 runs in a game.

Pirates 13, Cardinals 2: In Pittsburgh, Rick Reuschel drove in three runs with two singles in an 18-hit onslaught and, with Al Holland, held St. Louis to seven hits to help end a seven-game losing streak.

Cubs 5, Expos 3: Leon Durham hit an eighth-inning grand slam, Montreal as Chicago won its sixth straight.

Astros 11, Padres 0: Mike Scott pitched a four-hitter against San Diego while Mark Bailey hit a grand slam and Bill Doran drove in three runs in Houston.

Giants 5, Braves 4: Bob Brenly singled in David Green, who with two out in the 18th singled and stole second, to give San Francisco its victory in Atlanta.

The Giants had lost five straight, scoring only two runs in 46 innings, before getting three in the seventh.

Blue Jays 4, Yankees 1: In the American League, Louis Thornton scored from third with one out when second baseman Willie Randolph dropped a possible double play throw and Toronto scored three times in the 11th to win in New York, ending a three-game losing streak. The Yankees' Dale Berra had made it 1-1 with a two-out homer in the ninth.

White Sox 7, Mariners 1: Chicago took a half-game lead in the West Division standings, winning its fourth straight with the help of Rudy Law's two-run triple during a four-run second inning in Seattle.

Brewers 5, Red Sox 3: In Boston, where the Red Sox had an eight-game winning streak ended, Milwaukee's Ted Simmons broke a 3-3 tie with a two-run second in the seventh.

Rangers 6, Angels 4: Larry Parrish hit his sixth home run in his last 10 games as Texas won in Anaheim, California. Teammates Pete O'Brien, Cliff Johnson and Oddibe McDowell hit bases-empty homers.

A's 4, Royals 3: In Oakland, California, Carney Lansford singled, then Rob Picciolo from second with two out in the ninth to beat Kansas City. (LAT, UPI, AP)



At 77, Robert Trent Jones has designed 450 golf courses in 34 countries around the world, including the layout at Oakland Hills, Michigan, where the U.S. Open was to begin Thursday. Why, asks Jones (who, at left, is standing at the fourth hole of the Baltusrol course he designed in Springfield, New Jersey), should not a golfer be punished for a poor shot?

1980 photo by The Associated Press

The Avuncular Demon of Golf

Robert Trent Jones Designs Courses the Pros Curse

By Hugh A. Mulligan
The Associated Press

MONTCLAIR, New Jersey — Robert Trent Jones is a golf course architect, the most famous or infamous in the world, depending on how you view this amiable, avuncular-looking man.

If you saw him on a country club veranda, from across a lush, verdant green, rolling true towards an inviting cup, Jones might be mistaken for anyone's favorite uncle.

If your view is from the depths of one of his diabolical sand traps, which look like something left over from a B-52 strike, then he comes across as the devil incarnate.

Contrary to the opinions of many — if not most — golf pros (the exceptions perhaps being those also in the business of designing golf courses), this dear of golf course architects does not kick his dog or heap abuse on his caddy.

But it never will be forgotten among practitioners of this royal and ancient sport that when Jones modernized Oakland Hills for the 1951 U.S. Open, by strategically dumping 400 tons of sand about the premises in 12 agonizing heaps and hollows, only two of the world's greatest players managed to break par in any of the four days of the tournament. The rest were calling for Jones' head, preferably on a tee.

Ben Hogan, who won by finally breaking par with a then-course record of 67, called the place "a monster." Others complained the bunker-flanked fairways were so narrow "ourselves had to walk Indian file to get to the greens."

Jones, who has designed 450 golf courses in 34 countries around the world, can and does, at age 77, smile through the tears and lamentations and score-card shreddings of professional golfers who come to grief in the sand traps and water hazards that have become his architectural signature. Once a scratch or par golfer himself, he does, also confess to a bit of chagrin and some guilt feelings when one of his own shots lies buried in a trap on the course he created.

"Why shouldn't I or they be punished for making a poor shot?" he says with a righteous smile, looking up from the drawing board in his office in Montclair, New Jersey. He might be defending the Scottish Calvinist view of golf as part of the divine purpose to punish human frailty and mold character through suffering. After all, golf held up to nature's mirror spells flog.

Pride goes before a fall on your typical Robert Trent Jones hole, which can be played a number of ways: heroically by the pro going all out for birdie, daringly by the low-handicap amateur trying to beat or match par, safely by your average golfer for whom bogie is good golf. Oh yes, the pilgrimage from tee to green should be satisfying or at least scenic enough to keep the daily duffer from kicking in the door of his locker, or saving his most satisfying shot back-to-back at the clubhouse bar.

To Jones' left on his office wall hangs a portrait of the treacherous No. 3 hole at Mauna Kea on the big island of Hawaii, which Jones carved out of volcanic rock and perched on a verdant precipice above the pounding Pacific.

"Water is the ultimate penalty," says Jones, admiring the tropical vista from his swivel chair. "Today's top pros have no trouble blasting out of sand. The immortal Bobby Jones," no relation, but a lifelong friend, said, "Landing in a bunker is like being in an automobile accident; plunking into water is like a plane crash."

— Robert Trent Jones

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— Robert Trent Jones

"A par 5 is no longer a par 5 if you have three putts for a par and two for a birdie. I think the powers-that-be in golf, the Royal and Ancient Society and the PGA, should check the ball so it won't go more than 280 yards, and the more dots or dimples they allow on it, the longer it stays up. Baseball got rid of its hot ball and now golf should too."

"If we dressed proper and didn't have the hairdo," he said, "we'd be just an ordinary guy."

He may even believe that. This "ordinary" Hawaiian of Samoan ancestry, known as Saitava Atisnoe, his 484 pounds (219.5 kilograms) bursting from beneath a blue-and-white kimono with a multicolored sash, would stretch his arms across the leather ledge of the semicircular booth. As a sumo wrestler, the 21-year-old Atisnoe, known as Koshitsuki to his Japanese idolators, had his black hair tied in a topknot. And now, after having turned a platter of fried shrimp into an endangered species, he stretched across the booth again, as if he were a spreading chestnut tree.

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ART BUCHWALD

Pass the Tar and Brush

WASHINGTON — When I read that John Walker, the alleged Soviet spy, was a flaming conservative, I immediately called up Bubba Peterson, who speaks for the right when Pat Buchanan is sleeping.

"How come Walker turned out to be one of your guys and not one of ours?" I asked him.

"Where do you get that stuff?"

Peterson retorted.

"We can't take responsibility for every right-wing nut in the country."

"Well, he's definitely one of yours, and we don't like it when someone allegedly sells this country's most vital secrets. How could you have let it happen?"

"Why should we take the blame for what Walker supposedly did?"

"Because you laid it on all the liberals when the Rosenbergs and Alger Hiss were caught. We still get blamed for what they did."

"I don't blame you."

"Nixon does. The right has been painting us red for years. It's about time they got splattered with a brush of their own."

"The Walker family has no connection with the right-wing movement," Peterson protested.

"You can tell that to Robert Novak, but we neo-socialists aren't buying it. How many more spuds do the right-wingers have hiding in safe houses around the country?"

I could tell I was getting to Peterson. "I ought to come over there and punch you in the nose."

"Sure, that's the way all you people behave when faced with treachery in the ranks. Why don't you admit you made a mistake by letting Walker into your club?"

U.S. Music Grants Awarded

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — More than \$3 million in federal matching grants has been awarded to 137 U.S. symphony and chamber orchestras and their service organizations for the 1985-85 season, the National Endowment for the Arts announced.

"I never heard of John Walker or his family until the spy story broke."

"Then you're twice as guilty. Don't tell me the conservatives don't check the backgrounds of their members."

"We're a political faction. Why should we give anyone a security check?"

"Because they could turn out to be spies. Do you think we limousine liberals would have let Walker sign up without making sure he wasn't working for the Kremlin? Why don't you just come out and admit your people were duped? Your mistake is that you think because a guy denounces abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment and he's a 100-percent loyal American, I hope the Walker case teaches you a lesson."

"What lesson?" Peterson wanted to know.

"The guy who screams the loudest against gun control could be the one closest to Gorbachev."

"Why are you doing this to me?"

"Because, Peterson, every time we came out against the B-1 bomber, you said we were on the KGB payroll. You claimed anyone who was for the arms talks was a victim of Soviet disinformation. You have coupled people who don't want to go to war over Nicaragua with the Polibito. Why shouldn't we make you feel bad about John Walker?"

"How do we know Walker wasn't one of yours, pretending to be one of ours?"

"Because he allegedly did it for money instead of for Mother Russia. Don't you understand, Peterson, we can no longer depend on your people to keep us safe from communism. You've been infiltrated by the Russians and until you clean house we can't let you have a monopoly on waving the American flag. How many more Walkers do you have on your rolls?"

There was a lot of sputtering on the other end of the line. "I never believed you'd stoop this low. Don't you have any shame?"

"I'm not questioning your loyalty," I said. "And I certainly don't blame you for what the Walker family is alleged to have done. But I do have something further to say to you."

"What's that?"

"Don't let it happen again."

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